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Sparkling

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER  
FOR OVER SEVENTY  
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Poland Water has been  
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past 70 years as a  
curative agent and  
medicinal aid in the  
treatment of fevers  
and disorders of kid-  
neys, bladder, and  
urinary duct.

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DEALER.

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Send for  
Illustrated Booklet.

Meet Knickerbocker Ice at  
the National Health Show,  
23rd Regiment Armory,  
Brooklyn, Oct. 7 to 14

Prevention is the keynote of  
the Big Health Exhibit that  
opened Saturday night with a  
rush and that will continue  
throughout this week. Forty-  
three National, State and Local  
relief and welfare organizations  
are represented.

Only standardized products have been  
admitted for exhibit at the show. You're  
invited to visit the Knickerbocker Booth  
and see how pure, clean ice helps to pre-  
vent sickness and to promote health.

Knickerbocker  
ICE  
Company

To-day (Tues.), Wednesday,  
Thursday, Friday & Saturday,  
Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,  
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SILO'S  
Fifth Ave.  
Art Galleries  
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Vanderbilt Av.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.  
AT UNRESTRICTED  
PUBLIC AUCTION

A SALE OF  
GREAT IMPORTANCE  
BY ORDER OF

Mr. A. MacLay Pentz  
REMOVED FROM HIS APART-  
MENT, 3000 PARK AVENUE.

Together with  
Other Consignments

Comprising French Mounted  
Tables, Commodes, etc., An-  
tique Italian Furniture, Ven-  
etian and Damask Hangings,  
Fine China, Silver & Glass-  
ware, Books, Tapestries and  
Needlework, Oriental Rugs, etc.  
ON EXHIBITION TO SALE TIME.

Round Trip  
Atlantic City

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15  
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES  
Pennsylvania Station - 7:45 A.M.  
Hudson Terminal - 7:30 A.M.  
Jersey City - 7:43 A.M.

Stopping at Newark, Elizabeth,  
Hoboken, New Brunswick  
Returning Leaves  
Atlantic City (S. Carolina Av.) 7 P.M.  
at 8 P.M. Excursions  
Sunday, October 29

Pennsylvania System  
The Route of the Broadway Limited

SEE OUR EXHIBIT OF  
Better Home  
Lighting

NOW!

at the Industrial and Electrical  
Exposition, Grand Central Pal-  
ace, 46th and 47th Streets and  
Lexington Avenue, New York.

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at Better Prices

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ing counsel as well! Printed  
matter that actually makes  
sales is the kind we produce.  
Booklets, Circulars, Broad-  
sides, Catalogs, intelligently  
planned, laid out, produced  
to multiply at most consistent  
prices. Try us!

THE COVINGTON COMPANY  
110 West 40th St. Bryant 7790

## FIRST REGISTRATION ONLY 139,000 IN DAY

Totals 23,000 Short as Com-  
pared With Same Day  
of Last Year.

MANY WOMEN AT POLLS

Literacy Test a Barrier in  
Congested Sections of  
Lower East Side.

FEW TAKE EXAMINATION

Results in Many Districts  
Show Gains Over the Presi-  
dential Year of 1920.

Registration yesterday ran consid-  
erably lighter generally throughout the  
city than on the first day of registra-  
tion last year. Reports early this  
morning showed that in many districts  
the figures were running close to those  
of 1920, and in some cases exceeded  
them.

The total registration for the day  
was 139,104 as against 162,208 for the  
same day in 1921.

The Bronx count, which was the first  
completed, showed a total of 19,719, as  
against 23,494 for 1921. In every dis-  
trict the figures were below those of  
last year, and other boroughs showed  
little variation.

Light registration had been expected  
by political leaders for the opening  
day, but display of greater interest  
is expected before the close of the week.  
There were many predictions that the  
total registration would prove to be  
heavier than last year.

Women turned out generously on the  
West Side, in some districts outnum-  
bering the men, as was the case of the  
district west of Eighth avenue between  
Fourth and Forty-second streets.  
Seven women and one man were ob-  
served in line at the registration place  
at Thirty-third street and Ninth avenue.

Lively in Manhattan.

The Manhattan registration was livelier  
than in other boroughs, and gave  
indications of approaching closely the  
record of last year in many of the  
larger districts. On the East Side there  
was some experience with the literacy  
test law, but few persons were reported  
to have actually taken the test and to  
have been successful. At Suffolk and  
Rivington streets in the Fourth Assem-  
bly district only four men had taken  
the test and only three had passed.  
Women in this neighborhood showed  
small interest in registering, contrary  
to former years, and were outnumbered  
by men greatly.

Richmond gave a complete count of  
3,049, against 3,827 for 1921, or nearly  
800 under last year's figure.

Queens dropped nearly 2,300 from the  
registration of last year, the complete  
figures being 12,586 for the six Assembly  
districts, as against 14,861 in 1921 and  
14,605 in 1920.

The result of the registration by bor-  
oughs was:

Manhattan 54,178 62,200 57,068 60,226  
Bronx 19,719 23,494 20,429 22,782  
Brooklyn 23,494 23,494 20,429 22,782  
Queens 12,586 14,861 14,605 15,233  
Richmond 3,049 3,827 3,049 3,827

Comparative results of the first day's  
registration with those of 1921 and  
1919 in the Assembly districts of the  
city were:

MANHATTAN.  
FIRST DAY.

A. D. 1922. 1921. 1920. 1919.  
1 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
2 1,709 1,709 1,709 1,709  
3 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
4 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944  
5 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
6 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
7 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
8 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
9 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
10 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
11 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
12 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
13 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
14 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
15 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
16 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
17 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
18 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
19 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
20 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
21 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
22 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
23 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
Totals 54,178 62,200 57,068 60,226

BRONX.  
FIRST DAY.

A. D. 1922. 1921. 1920. 1919.  
1 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
2 1,709 1,709 1,709 1,709  
3 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
4 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944  
5 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
6 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
7 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
8 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
9 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
10 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
11 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
12 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
13 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
14 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
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20 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
21 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
22 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
23 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
Totals 19,719 23,494 20,429 22,782

BROOKLYN.  
FIRST DAY.

A. D. 1922. 1921. 1920. 1919.  
1 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
2 1,709 1,709 1,709 1,709  
3 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
4 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944  
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10 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
11 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
12 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
13 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
14 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
15 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
16 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
17 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
18 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
19 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
20 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
21 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
22 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
23 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
Totals 23,494 23,494 20,429 22,782

QUEENS.  
FIRST DAY.

A. D. 1922. 1921. 1920. 1919.  
1 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
2 1,709 1,709 1,709 1,709  
3 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
4 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944  
5 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
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19 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
20 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
21 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
22 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
23 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
Totals 12,586 14,861 14,605 15,233

RICHMOND.  
FIRST DAY.

A. D. 1922. 1921. 1920. 1919.  
1 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
2 1,709 1,709 1,709 1,709  
3 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
4 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944  
5 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
6 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
7 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
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18 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
19 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
20 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
21 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
22 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
23 2,022 2,022 2,022 2,022  
Totals 3,049 3,827 3,049 3,827

\*One election district missing.

SUMMARY.  
FIRST DAY.

A. D. 1922. 1921. 1920. 1919.  
Manhattan 54,178 62,200 57,068 60,226  
Bronx 19,719 23,494 20,429 22,782  
Queens 12,586 14,861 14,605 15,233  
Richmond 3,049 3,827 3,049 3,827

Totals 139,104 162,208 149,550 155,733

\*Election district missing.

## INSISTS FOUR ACES' OWNER IS HER WANDERING HUSBAND

Woman Causes Arrest of Card Player Whom She Ob-  
serves Through Window From Across Street—  
Contents He Never Before Saw Accuser.

Mrs. Mary Harrison, who is 50 years  
old and works for Mrs. Alice Kretschmar  
of 136 Cleveland street, clambered on to  
the sill of a second story window there  
last Friday afternoon and began to  
clean the glass.

She happened to glance into the win-  
dow of No. 151, across the street, and  
saw three men playing cards.

One was thin, another fat and the  
third, she said, was her husband, Joseph  
Harrison, to whom she was married in  
1915 and who deserted her in 1917,  
leaving nothing with which to pay the  
rent or the butcher. This third man  
held a hand which Mrs. Harrison de-  
scribed afterward as four ones, meaning  
that each card had one big spot in the  
center of it. He seemed rather proud of  
it. As she leaned from the window to  
get a better look she heard him say:

"Ain't somebody goin' to call me? Go  
on and call me. I ain't got nothin'."

"I call you," shouted Mrs. Harrison,  
and banged the window shut.

She told Mrs. Kretschmar she was  
going out and hurried to the Family  
Court and got a warrant. The next day  
she got a policeman. The policeman  
with the warrant went to 151 Cleveland

street and arrested a man who said he  
was James F. Pearce of Colorado  
Springs. He admitted that he was the  
third man in the card game of the day  
before.

"He's my husband," Mrs. Harrison  
said. "I'd never forget that face."

Pearce denied it, but the policeman  
took him to Night Court and he was  
admitted to bail. The case came up  
before Magistrate Gelamar in the Family  
Court yesterday and Pearce went on  
the witness stand.

"This woman," he said, "there is  
something the matter with her. I never  
saw her before in my life. She is cer-  
tainly not my wife and I don't know  
her."

Mrs. Harrison, however, was just as  
positive that the man was her husband.  
She repeated her previous observation  
that she could never forget that face  
and said she would know him any-  
where. Pearce said he came here from  
Colorado Springs to visit his brother,  
John H. Pearce of 211 Arlington ave-  
nue, Brooklyn, a building engineer.

The Magistrate announced that he  
was bewildered and that it would take a  
Solomon to settle the case. So he ad-  
judged it to the police, when he will  
have another try at it.

CITY REQUESTS STATE LAW  
TO BAR FRATNS IN SCHOOLS

Continued from First Page.

no such societies should be permitted to  
exist. They bring about divided re-  
sponsibility between the school officials  
and the general fraternity council. They  
form in the school a little aristocracy,  
with its snobbery and favoritism and  
the reasons for its existence. He spoke of  
the cosmopolitan character of New York,  
of the great foreign born population, of  
the job of "welcoming saints and sinners, 100  
per cent. Americans and 100 per cent.  
non-Americans, into our national life,"  
and of the necessity of beginning the job  
in the schools.

"What has that to do with high school  
secret societies?" said Mr. Chambers.  
"Just this: If in our schools we permit  
snobbery and discrimination to flourish  
we lose all that has been achieved by  
the splendid work of our teaching and  
supervising force. Our country is  
founded upon the principle that all are  
equal. That principle is all important  
to our foreign birth. If we raise the  
question of inequality in our high  
schools by fraternities or otherwise we  
create a paradox that is incomprehen-  
sible to them."

Mr. Chambers is a lawyer. In his of-  
fice at 115 Broadway he detailed the  
reasons for his views. He spoke of the  
cosmopolitan character of New York,  
of the great foreign born population, of  
the job of "welcoming saints and sinners, 100  
per cent. Americans and 100 per cent.  
non-Americans, into our national life,"  
and of the necessity of beginning the job  
in the schools.

"The fraternities," he added, "are little  
aristocracies within educational com-  
munities. There lies the great danger  
in public schools, especially in a cosmo-  
politan city. Sometimes the separation  
between the students is sharply marked.  
Not infrequently there are conflicts be-  
tween fraternity and non-fraternity ele-  
ments. The development of aristocracy  
leads to jealousy and even to the bitter  
antagonisms among those not selected for  
membership. Many societies bearing  
Greek names and imitating college  
fraternities have sprung up in high  
schools and academies of the country  
and, for reasons which I have indicated  
and others, have excited the earnest  
opposition of the school authorities."

In New York the school authorities  
have been trying to squelch the Greek  
letter lads and lassies for eleven years.  
The board of superintendents recom-  
mended, on February 2, 1911, that the  
Board of Education adopt a prohibitory  
bylaw. The committee on high schools  
and training schools approved the move  
in 1912. So on January 6, 1913, the  
Board of Education adopted the follow-  
ing bylaw, known as subdivision 21 of  
section 22:

"No secret society, secret club or  
secret organization shall be allowed in  
any high school. At meetings of any  
society, club or organization in any high  
school shall be open to the principal or  
to a teacher designated by the principal,  
or to any superintendent or any member of  
the Board of Education. The consti-  
tution, bylaws and minutes of the pro-  
ceedings of any society, club or organiza-  
tion in any high school shall be subject to  
the inspection of the principal or a teacher  
designated by the principal, or of any  
superintendent or any member of the  
Board of Education."

No pupil attending high school shall  
join or obtain membership in any society,  
club or organization making use of the  
school name directly or indirectly or  
purporting to be a school organization  
which does not comply with the pro-  
visions of this subdivision."

Opposed by Collegians.

The board neglected to set any penalty  
for disobedience. The secret societies  
continued to function, although worried.  
A subcommittee of the committee on  
high and training schools swung into  
action. It reported:

"That the societies created cliques, a  
kind of aristocracy."

"That they prevented natural assimila-  
tion of pupils differing in culture and  
social standing."

"That they required the payment of  
dues to pay for meeting places and  
entertainment."

"That they 'often tend to the acqui-  
sition of bad habits.'"

"That they differ from fraternities in  
the colleges, where the students are more  
mature and form associations that last

throughout life."

"That they are a source of constant  
trouble to the school authorities."

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